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Javits arrives in Cairo

CAIRO, April 16 (R). — U.S. Senator Jacob Javits arrived here today on a four-day visit to Egypt for talks with President Anwar Sadat and senior Egyptian officials.

Mr. Javits, a Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is expected to discuss with Egyptian leaders some political and economic aspects of Egyptian-American relations, U.S. embassy sources said here.

He is also due to meet members of the foreign relations committee of Egypt's National Assembly and several top ministers.

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1m Cambodians died in war

BANGKOK, April 16 (R). — More than one million people were killed during the five-year war in Cambodia from March 18, 1970, to April 17, 1975, newly-elected Cambodian President Khieu Samphan said today.

Mr. Khieu Samphan revealed the figures during a 45 minute speech to more than 10,000 people, reported Phnom Penh radio monitored here.

He was speaking on the eve of the anniversary of the Khmer Rouge victory over the Lon Nol administration.

Pilgrims flock to celebrate Easter holiday in Jerusalem

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 16 Cross. — Near record numbers of pilgrims, some of them struggling under their own heavy crosses trudged through the walled city of Jerusalem along the Stations of the Cross route today in the traditional Good Friday ceremony marking Christ's crucifixion. Israeli troops and police stood guard.

Thousands of Christians arrived in to negotiate board aircraft and cruise liners for the Easter weekend, with many from the United States, Western Europe, Asia and Africa.

In unseasonably cloudy and wintry weather, black African priests and nuns mingled with Scandinavians, Japanese and soldiers with blue berets of the United Nations in the narrow alleyways of the old city.

The ceremonies began with high mass at the Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre, Christ's traditional burial place in the heart of the old city. Then priests and long-robed monks led groups of pilgrims along Via Dolorosa — the Way to Suffering — where Christ was crucified — stopping to kneel and pray at the 14 Stations of the Cross.



GOOD FRIDAY PROCESSION. — An Israeli soldier armed with an assault rifle watches a group of Christian pilgrims go past carrying the traditional cross along the Via Dolorosa during Good Friday prayers in the occupied city of Jerusalem. (AP wirephoto).

Waldheim discusses M.E. peace talks

UNITED NATIONS, Apr. 16, (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim investigated the possibility of reviving Middle East peace talks and discussed the situation last night with the U.S. and Soviet delegates, a U.N. spokesman said today.

U.S. Ambassador William Scranton and Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik paid separate calls on the U.N. chief at their own request. The spokesman said Mr. Waldheim and Mr. Scranton discussed "possible moves in the search for a Middle East solution." He gave no details.

[Continued on page 6]

King Hussein, Queen Alya return home after visits

AMMAN, (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Alya returned to Amman Friday evening after a 3-week trip to the United States, Canada and Britain.

Their Majesties were received at Amman airport by Crown Prince Hassan, Princess Tharwat, Princesses Zain and Aysheh, a host of Jordanian officials and notables as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

The delegation which accompanied the King and Queen during the visit also returned on the same plane. They are Their Highnesses Princesses Alia and Basma, Premier Zeid Rifai and Mrs. Rifai, His Highness the Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid, the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces General Zaid Ibn Shaker, and the President of the National Planning Council Dr. Hanna Odeh. In his talks with leaders and top officials during the trip, and in his statements to the press, King Hussein concentrated on explaining Arab issues to the Western public, pointing out the threats to peace if the world community does not speedily act for the establishment of peace in the Middle East by working out a just and durable solution in the area.

The King particularly emphasized the seriousness of the Palestinian problem, and that the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and their return to their homes should be the essential elements to establish peace in the Middle East.

Photo above shows King Hussein and Queen Alya (left) after they stepped off their plane at Amman airport Friday. Crown Prince Hassan (second from right) and Prime Minister Rifai (far right) are also pictured, with an unidentified officer in their midst.

Mubarak trip to emphasise closer Cairo-Peking ties

PEKING, Apr. 16 (AFP). — Barely one month after the abrogation of the friendship treaty between Egypt and the Soviet Union, China will welcome Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak on an official visit starting Sunday.

Mr. Mubarak will arrive here on Sunday afternoon as guest of the Chinese government at the head of a "senior delegation," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today.

The official visit is scheduled to last four or five days, three of them spent in Peking and the rest in the provinces, according to an Egyptian source. He said the delegation would include Minister for Military Production Gamal Sidky, and top-ranking officials from the ministries of agriculture, economic co-operation and trade.

The Chinese authorities will give a welcoming banquet for their Egyptian guests on April 19, at the Great Hall of the People.

No other details have been given by Chinese or Egyptian sources about the programme for the Egyptian delegation, which is the most important to pay an official visit to China — along with that of Vice-President Hussein Shafai in September 1973 — since the setting up of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1956.

However, it is believed that Mr. Mubarak and his delegation will have talks with the highest Chinese leaders, particularly the late Premier Chou En-lai's successor Hua Kuo-feng and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua.

Observers here did not rule out a meeting between Mr. Mubarak and Chairman Mao Tse-tung to mark the spectacular new development in Sino-Egyptian relations following Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's snubbing of Moscow.

Despite the lack of official information about the discussions to be held, their theme is shown in the composition of the Egyptian delegation.

The most important topic on the agenda will certainly be military aid that China could give Egypt after the latter's split with the Soviet Union.

According to reports from Cairo, Peking six months ago delivered to Egypt spare parts, and in particular jet engines for the Egyptian MIG aircraft, after Egyptian requests were turned down successively by Moscow and New Delhi.

Egypt could also ask China to extend its co-operation to civil spheres, particularly that of industry, to supply Soviet-type equipment that Egypt needs. China is perfectly capable of getting such equipment for Egypt since China's industrial equipment is itself partly of Soviet origin.

Agriculture, economic co-operation and trade will be the other subjects discussed, along with the international political situation.

Sino-Egyptian relations have generally been good, but now they can be expected to develop considerably following Egyptian recent decision to break with Moscow. China is preparing to give Mr. Mubarak an exceptionally warm welcome, and when he steps off the plane and reads the slogans held up by the crowd he will see for himself the impact President Sadat's decision has apparently already had in Peking.

[Continued on page 6]

Kissinger: No to Communists in W. Europe governments

PHOENIX, Arizona, Apr. 16 (AFP). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger issued a new warning today against Communist participation in Western governments and also warned that foreign intervention would block progress in Africa.

The United States has encouraged allies "that moved from dictatorship toward democracy" he said in a speech to the Rotary Club in this Republican party stronghold.

"For the same reason, we will continue to warn against those who would turn over a major share in Western democratic governments to Communist parties suddenly seeking respectability."

"We would do our allies no favour if we encouraged wishful thinking that the advent of Communist parties into power will not represent a watershed in our relations."

"The basic reality is that our people will not accept the same close and confidential relationship with Western countries where Communist parties have been granted a major share in government."

Dr. Kissinger said that when he goes to Africa next week, "I will carry America's message of hope, social justice, aspiration for human dignity, the rule of the majority and cooperation."

He added that he will also warn Africans "against foreign intervention, direct or surrogate, that would block all hopes for progress."

His speech was intended to win support for President Ford among Arizona Republicans, many of whom back Mr. Ford's rival Ronald Reagan, observers said.

The Secretary of State assured his audience that American will remain the most powerful nation.

"Ours is not the record of a tired nation but of a vibrant people," he affirmed.

Dr. Kissinger said the United States was the world's strongest nation militarily and economically and scoffed at "fairy tales of America being second best."

[Continued on page 6]

Syrian-Palestinian joint action accord welcomed by Lebanese factions

BEIRUT, April 16 (R). — Syria and Palestinian commando leaders promised today to take a joint stand against any factions in Lebanon which started fresh fighting — and the two main warring factions welcomed the move.

The pledge was contained in a seven-part agreement announced in Damascus after talks between Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad and a top-level Palestinian delegation.

Key Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt said after meeting commando chief Yasser Arafat and other top guerrillas: "They conveyed to us the atmosphere of the discussions held with Syrian officials, and it seems there was an understanding on the Lebanese nationalists' (leftists) stand."

Asked whether he was optimistic, Mr. Jumblatt said: "Let's hope so."

Rightist forces in Beirut quickly welcomed the agreement, saying it provided a ray of hope for an end to the fighting here.

Shortly before the agreement was broadcast by Damascus Radio, visiting French special envoy Georges Gorse said France was prepared to consider taking part in a system to control security here if such a plan were established.

Mr. Gorse told a news conference before he left that he expected President Suleiman Franjeh to sign a decree tomorrow which would amend the constitution so that parliament could proceed with the election of a new president.

Damascus Radio said the Syrians and Palestinians would call for an end to fighting and would act together against any group that resumes shooting.

The seven-point agreement would also lead to the reconstitution of the joint Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian military committee to supervise the truce until the election of a successor to President Suleiman Franjeh.

Reliable sources in Damascus said the agreement would be implemented within 24 to 48 hours.

The Syrian press first disclosed the accord after Syrian mediators headed by President Hafez Assad conferred for six hours last night with a Palestinian Liberation Organisation delegation led by PLO chief Yasser Arafat. The Palestinian leader returned here today.

This new hope came in the wake of a day of fierce fighting which left more than 100 dead and 130 wounded late yesterday.

Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami, meanwhile, today came out in favour of the Governor of the Central Bank, Elias Sarkis, as a successor to President Franjeh.

It is the first public stance by a Lebanese leader on the coming election of a new head of state.

Premier Karami's choice surprised observers, who pointed out that for the last two years he has been an ally of one of the 16 other people believed to be standing for the presidency, Raymond Edde, leader of the moderate right bloc National Party.

With 10 units of the U.S. sixth [Continued on page 6]

Turkey welcomes U.S.-Greek accord

ANKARA, April 16 (R). — Turkey today welcomed a new defence pact between the United States and Greece as a boost for NATO, but warned Greece against further militarisation of its Aegean islands.

Interviewed by the independent daily newspaper Milliyet, Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said "Turkey regards the new defence agreement between the U.S. and Greece as a positive move toward strengthening the southern flank of NATO."

But he added that any moves "like a large-scale Greek arms buildup in the Greek islands will consequently affect peace and stability in the region."

This was echoed by deputy Premier Turhan Feyzioglu who told a television interviewer: "Turkey has no evil intentions against Greece but it cannot ignore a military buildup in the Greek islands."

The interviews were published a day after Greece and the U.S. initiated a defence pact providing for \$700 million worth of U.S. military aid to Athens over the next four years.

Last month, Turkey signed a similar accord with Washington to receive \$1000 million worth of military aid over the same period, in return for reopening of U.S. bases on Turkish soil.

Both accords still have to be ratified by the U.S. Congress.

Italian Communists respond cautiously to Christian Democrats

ROME, Apr. 16 (Agencies). — Italy's Communist leaders today gave the ruling Christian Democrat party yet another chance to avoid general elections in the midst of Italy's deepening economic and political crisis.

The Communist party secretariat decided at a meeting in Rome to accept the Christian Democrat offer made yesterday for discussions on an all-party emergency economic programme to deal with the slump and to continue a parliamentary debate on the divisive issue of legalising abortion in Italy.

Today's chance proffered by the Communists may well be the last one for the Christian Democrats. Reading between the lines, the statement issued by the Communist Secretariat today looks very much like an ultimatum.

It says negotiations should be held to work out the new economic programme "within the space of a few days" and insists that the Christian Democrats should come to the meeting forearmed with specific proposals for the programme.

"Democratic public opinion will not tolerate further delaying tactics," the Communists declared.

Communist sources said they suspected the ruling party's call for a dialogue was an electoral ploy, but they felt bound to explore every "residual possibility" of achieving an accord.

The Communists' move was seen as largely dictated by tactical considerations. They are unwilling to take responsibility for forcing the country into an election and want to show their political moderation.

The Socialists, whose support is vital to Premier Aldo Moro's minority government, last night



ON GOOD TERMS. — Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Mitsos is pictured with President Ford during his call at the White House Thursday following the initialling of the military base agreement. (AP wirephoto).

Riad: First Arab-African summit might convene this year

CAIRO, April 16 (Agencies). — The first-ever Arab-African summit meeting could possibly be held in Cairo before the end of this year, the Arab League's Secretary General, Mr. Mahmoud Riad, said today.

Mr. Assane Seck said the Afro-Arab initiative had not always been viewed favourably by certain developed countries but Africa considered its destiny was linked with that of the Arab World and that it was fighting the same enemies.

He cited the creation of the Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa as a practical example.

Mr. Riad was on his way to Dakar, Senegal, where a three-day conference of Arab and African foreign ministers is due to open Monday.

Dakar Senegalese Foreign Minister Assane Seck said the Foreign Ministers from 60 countries approve a document spelling future Afro-African cooperation. It would not mention specific cooperation projects but would set principles for future cooperation in economic, technical, social, cultural and political fields, he said.

Mr. Assane Seck said the spark for the document had been at numerous preliminary committees held under the auspices of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Arab League. He said the two sides would now finalise the document.

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Ironie twist

The reported but as yet officially unconfirmed programme to help solve the Lebanese crisis worked out between Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus yesterday comes as a profoundly symbolic and ironic climax to this past full year of carnage in Lebanon.

It is ironic because the Palestinians and the Syrians have been two parties that have been dragged into the Lebanese war by the compelling circumstances of either self-preservation (the Palestinians) or deep national interest (the Syrians). Similarly, both were initially victims and targets of the greater designs of the Lebanese war, and both have ended up as key players who have, at one time or another, been actively involved in the ground fighting and the maintenance of some semblance of security and public order in Lebanon, when these things still existed, which they do not today.

It is symbolic because the Syrians and the Palestinians (with their leftist Lebanese allies) are the two most important forces in the battle picture, and consequently key elements in the peace picture. They cannot, for sure, impose a peace by themselves; but they have the leverage and the crucial power to withhold support (both moral and material) which makes their concurrence in an overall peace programme for Lebanon a priority of the first order.

It is a twist of monumental irony that the Palestinian guerrilla groups in Lebanon have emerged openly as a key party to defusing the Lebanese mess, and consequently have taken upon themselves a role in lessening regional fevers related to Israeli eyes on both Lebanon and Syria.

It is important to view what is happening in Lebanon within the framework of the dispute with Israel and the general position of the Palestinian people in the Middle East. It has become clear during the past year that one of the main aims of the Lebanese conflict has been to rearrange the power structure in Lebanon so as to minimise the continually growing regional and international role of the Palestinian people. Of course, the Palestinians have never thought of doing anything in Lebanon beside enjoying the traditional hospitality that the Lebanese like to present as one of their glowing traits. But the unprovoked drive by the anti-Palestinian rightist forces in Lebanon to clamp down on the Palestinians and thereby try and quell the international political power of the Palestinian national movement has gotten far out of hand, and has thrown Lebanon into a state of internal disintegration and fragmentation far beyond the original designs of the game in Lebanon.

There are depressing signs of complicity when Israeli military forces do their repressive deeds on the West Bank and expell the dynamic leaders of the Palestinian people, such as Doctors Natcheb and Al Haj, while forces in Lebanon seek to hit the Palestinians at a time and place when their international recognition is moving to the point of results, and not just verbal support.

The fact is that the Arab and Palestinian successes of the past decade, coupled with the gradual but continuing dilapidation of Israel, are causes of tremendous concern for Israel and its main allies. These are the parties obviously most worried about the new twists in the Lebanese conflict. It is quite clear that Lebanon has been destroyed for the short term, but the larger question is whether Lebanon has been the primary or only target of the war.

The key peacemaking role now being played by the Syrians and the Palestinian leadership pinpoints the relative strengths of the interested parties. What will emerge in the next few weeks is whether the anti-Palestinian surrogates in Lebanon will give up the idiocy, or whether the forces seeking to turn the Arab World into one big foreign power dependency will try again, just a little harder than they tried the last time. It also remains to be seen whether the enemies of the Arabs will finally drop the military approach and now turn their attention to keeping their finger in the peacemaking pie.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The vascillating and tricky situation in Lebanon once more drew sombre comments in the Arab press.

Al Dustour Friday emphasised the "suspicious" nature of the United States' Sixth Fleet movements at the approaches to the Lebanese coast. It noted that these movements came in the wake of the American envoy Dean Brown's suggestion to partition Lebanon into several provinces to be placed under a kind of trusteeship, and after the renewal of hostilities and the collapse of the latest truce. The paper speaks of a "conspiracy"... It says a United States intervention in Lebanon would not be less threatening than an Israeli intervention, because "of the seeming harmonious American and Israeli intentions in the area."

Al Dustour thinks the last phase of the conspiracy is to shatter the unity and independence of the people of Lebanon, the liquidation of the Palestine resistance movement there, the escalation of Arab differences, thus giving Israel a breathing space and reducing the present world pressure against it...

In his daily column in Al Rai, Abdul Rahim Omar also sensed "enemy designs in Lebanon, directed against Syria, as being the major Arab power on the northern front, and because of its special relationship with Jordan on one hand and the Palestine Liberation

Organisation on the other."

"Any crack between Syria and the Lebanese national forces will make these forces directly vulnerable," the writer warns.

Al Nahar of Beirut seems more sceptical than ever before. Even a truce won't last for more than a few hours, and is interspersed by shooting, shelling, rumours and efforts sometimes cool, sometimes hot... diverse possibilities, adds the paper, take the form of an all-out military "conquest," an Israeli intervention or keeping the position in a state of imbalance for three more months. People even say the election of a new president will not take place, which means that Lebanon will remain without a government, without constitutional establishments, without an army, law or order, for three months to come...

"The conspirators for the destruction of Lebanon are so unscrupulous. Their aims are hellish and dirty. The people of Lebanon have become unfit even for a macabre dance..." the paper moans.

Al Thawra of Damascus had something to say about the uprising in occupied Palestine, "which has entered the stage of a genuine revolt against the aggressive Israeli presence, notably in the area occupied since 1948."

The paper says the revolt has dumped the word "Israel" and brought the issues of "Palestine" again to the foreground.

Jordan seeks cooperation with cooperatives of Europe

AMMAN. — The Director of the Cooperatives Organisation, Marwan Doudin, returned here Wednesday from a one month European tour during which he held talks with cooperative officials on bolstering relations between the cooperative movement in Jordan and those existing in various European countries.

Mr. Doudin, who visited Italy, England, Sweden and Finland, explained to his hosts the aims of the national cooperative movement, its achievements and future prospects.

He also welcomed any help which could be extended to promote and develop the movement in Jordan.

Mr. Doudin has also discussed with Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) officials the possibility for the FAO to step up its support for the Jordanian cooperatives movement.

Egyptian trade delegation arrives

AMMAN, (JNA). — An Egyptian Trade delegation headed by the Chairman of the Administrative Council of the General Trade Institution, Mr. Ahmed Nohh, Friday evening arrived in Amman to negotiate the purchase of Jordan's share at the Jordanian Trade Centre in Cairo in accordance with the trade protocol which was signed between the two countries last year.

Chinese educational delegation arrives here

AMMAN. — Nationalist China's Minister of Education Dr. Siang Bin Si arrived here Friday afternoon at the head of a Chinese educational delegation for a five day visit at the invitation of the Minister of Education Zouqan Hindawi.

The two sides will hold talks to bolster relations between them in the field of education with special emphasis on higher and university studies.

Sadat sends message to Sheikh Zayed

ABU DHABI Apr. 16 — The Chairman of the Board of the Arab Military Industries Corporation, Dr. Ashraf Marwan, left Abu Dhabi yesterday after a one-day visit.

He was received by the Deputy Prime Minister, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed, to whom Dr. Marwan delivered a message from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat for the UAE President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan.

The meeting was attended by the Chief of Staff of Abu Dhabi Defence Forces, Brigadier Faisal Al Qassimi and the Minister of State for Financial and Industrial Affairs.

Dr. Marwan met the Foreign Minister Ahmed Khalifa Sweid.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN — The Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Farwaz Ahul Ghanam received Thursday the Jordanian ambassador to Syria, the Syrian ambassador to Jordan and the Japanese ambassador in Amman.

● AMMAN. — A large delegation from the Syrian Railroad workers association arrived here Thursday for a short visit to look over the progress achieved by Jordan and visit several archaeological sites.

● AMMAN. — The Director of the Syrian News (SANA) and President of the Syrian Press Association Dr. Sabar Falhout arrived here Thursday for a visit of several days.

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Amman's struggling theatre: will it flourish or founde

By Cliff Bale
 Special to the Jordan Times

If you talk to anyone about Amman's cultural facilities, the answer you will get is invariably gloomy. There is nothing to do in Amman, no places to go. This does not mean that attempts are not being made to remedy this sad situation, for there are people trying to breathe a bit of cultural life into Amman. The story of Jordan's theatre is one such attempt.

Jordan is sadly lacking in this field. Although initial groups were started in the forties and fifties, these gained no real success, and remained amateur groups. It was only in the sixties that the ball started to roll. In 1964 the Jordan Theatre Troupe was formed, and in 1965 a study theatre group was set up in the university.

The Jordan Theatre Troupe started on its own by collecting a group of people interested in acting, and staging several foreign plays by such authors as Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde. After putting on half a dozen plays, it was recognised by the Department of Culture and Arts, which began to finance its activities. It has since started performing Arab and Jordanian plays, and has attended several festivals outside Jordan.

At first it did not have its own theatre, and had to perform its plays either at the University Theatre, which is a long way from the centre of Amman, or at foreign cultural centres. Last March, however, the Jordan Theatre was opened in Jabal Al-Luwbedeh, and now the Troupe does all its work in this 180 seat theatre.

With its small group of 26 actors, both men and women (until about 5 years ago it was very difficult to find women for the Troupe), it has put on numerous plays. The latest performance, which has just ended, consisted of two foreign plays: Chekov's "The Bear," and the Yugoslav playwright Nushitch's "The Rent," both about social problems, with a touch of comedy added, which an audience appreciates very much.

The development of the University Theatre group has been similar, and, of course, there are links between it and the Jordan Theatre Troupe. It likewise began by performing solely international plays, but after 1970, with an infusion of new blood, it shifted to mainly Arab plays. These are primarily of a social or political nature on topics of relevance to ordinary people.

During the first semester, the 20 member University Theatre group put on two plays: "The Lazy Man" by the Egyptian writer Alfred Farraj, which is about the aspirations of a poor man to lead a better life, and the other "What After That" by the Syrian Walid Medfai about the plight of the Palestinians after they are forced to leave their homeland.

The theatre group was very lucky in having the use of a theatre, originally intended as a lecture hall. After certain modifications, it became a 600 seat theatre and is now used for all kinds of cultural activities on campus.

The type of plays which attract people are undoubtedly either comedies or serious plays with doses of comedy in them. In addition, children's plays put on at the Jordan Theatre always attract full houses.

Attempts to establish an English language theatre group have not been very successful. A recent attempt by Mr. George Thompson, director of the U.S. Information Center, to set up the 'Amman Community Theatre' has failed due to lack of support, but other attempts are to be made.

Theatre groups in Amman are beginning to establish themselves in spite of their slow start. The Jordan Theatre Troupe, when it first put on plays, found that its best only ran for about four days. Now its best runs for ten to fourteen days. Likewise, the first play put on by the University Group attracted 500 people, but the last, "What After That" attracted 2500.

Both Mr. Ahmed Shugom, one of the directors at the Jordan Theatre, and Mr. Zuher Noubeni, the supervisor of student activities at the university, are agreed that one

of the principal problems is a lack of governmental support for the theatre. In their opinion, the government can do much more to encourage it.

Better quality can be achieved by granting scholarships to directors and actors, who want to study abroad, for this is undoubtedly where the best skills have to be learnt. Actors must also be encouraged to stay in the theatre, for at the moment the actors of the Jordan Theatre are only paid 17JD per month, whether they are full-time professionals or work in other fields as well. This is clearly a very small salary, and is not at all conducive to attracting further talent.

At the moment there are only three professionals, but the English director Warren Jenkins, when he visited the Jordan Theatre Troupe, advised that a hard core of ten professional actors should be created. This will not be achieved if the financial incentive is lacking.

A further problem is that of facilities. Although there are now theatres in Amman, it is felt that one ought to be opened in the centre of town, for the present ones are not near the centre. This is especially true of the university theatre.

The quality of plays is also at stake, for with the present financing very little can be achieved in the fields of lighting, sound and decor. Mr. Noubeni feels that if he received more than the normal 100 JD for a play, he would present a much more interesting performance.

Competition from television and the cinema is seen as another problem. Television could itself however encourage the theatre. It does film some of the Jordan Theatre Troupe's plays, but not all are televised, and so the maximum amount of publicity is not achieved. It could also help in promoting some stars in the theatre groups, for according to Mr. Jawdat Saleh, one of the actors of the Jordan Theatre Troupe, there are indeed several very talented actors in his group, and their promotion could well lead to the recognition of the talents of the Troupe.

The Department of Culture and Arts is trying to promote the activities of the theatres but faces the familiar financial limitations. One encouraging attitude is the recognition that the Department does not have to make a profit from the plays. This can be seen in the low prices charged for entry to the Jordan Theatre: 200 fils with a reduction for groups. Clearly, theatre going is not outside the financial limits of ordinary people.

Publicity is another important factor in the Department's eyes. Plays are always publicised in the newspapers, and on radio and television, and the filming of plays by the television company may also make people more aware of the existence of theatre.

Plans for expansion are envisaged. According to Mr. Faruk Jarjar, Assistant Director General of the Department, the future will not only see an expansion in Amman itself, but also in the regions. At the moment the Royal Theatre is being built near the King Hussein Sports City.

Theatre is growing, and plans for its future, but at the time the worries of dual groups are justified less more emphasis is placed on the form of theatrical aid and moral support. It is not liable to be in the headway.



Local theatre in action; how many people can identify



This problem should be the light of the lack facilities in Amman, a place which could grow more as man becomes more. The encouragement of go part of the way to the main urban centres: Zarqa, Irbid, Salt, Aqaba, Ma'an and Karak. These could temporarily be set up in municipal conference halls, which are being encouraged at the

seem Sports City. The Jordan Theatre Troupe has been promised its use, but the problem of distance from the city centre will still exist. As for the regions, the real cultural desert, Mr. Jarjar would like to see theatres established in the main urban centres: Zarqa, Irbid, Salt, Aqaba, Ma'an and Karak. These could temporarily be set up in municipal conference halls, which are being encouraged at the

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India moved to take family planning measures

DELHI, Apr. 16 (AFP) — Indian government announced today that it would not make sterilisation compulsory to limit population growth as part of a national policy but would allow states to take such a measure if found necessary.

The policy listed a series of fundamental measures aimed at bringing down the birth rate from 35 per thousand in 1971 to 25 per thousand by 1984. Measures, which would be taken through legislation, included:

1) Raising the marriage age of Indians from the present 15 to 18 for females and from 18 to 21 for males.

2) Freezing the level of representation in parliament and state assemblies, so far based on the population, to that of the 1971 census until the year 2001.

3) Earmarking eight per cent of central assistance to state governments against performance in family planning and limiting such assistance to the population figures of till the year 2001.

4) Urging state governments to give higher priority and allotting more funds for education up to the middle level.

5) Introduction of population education in the national curriculum to enable the younger generations to grow up with an awareness of the population problem.

6) Raising the monetary compensation for sterilisation for men.

Prime Minister Callaghan down the middle, & honest

LONDON, ENGLAND (CSM) — James Callaghan, new leader of the Labour Party, said today that he would not follow the path of Harold Wilson's successor as Prime Minister, but would lead his country through the perilous months ahead.

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Callaghan said he would not follow the path of Harold Wilson's successor as Prime Minister, but would lead his country through the perilous months ahead.

China where Chinese politics penetrate the most remote villages

HUNG, South China Apr. 16 — In a little village on the border of China, inhabited by people of the Thai minority and before visited by a Westerner, the campaign against Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping is full swing as it is everywhere else in the country.

Thai population of China is full swing as it is everywhere else in the country.

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both male and female to Rs. 150 (about \$18) if performed with three live children and Rs. 70 if performed with four or more children. This measure would be effective from May 1 next.

7) Full rebate in the income tax assessment for amounts given as donations for family planning purposes.

8) Intensive research in reproductive biology and contraception by scientific research to achieve a major breakthrough before too long.

9) Making changes to the service/conduct rules of central government employees. Local states will have freedom to grant preferential allotment of houses, loans etc. for those employees and citizens accepting family planning.

10) Launching of intensive family planning propaganda through all available media using the best available national talent.

Dr. Karan Singh disclosed that the government could also closely watch the performance of family planning in states and by central cabinet would review the situation in depth at least once a year.

Dr. Singh estimated that India's population as of January 1 last had crossed the 600 million mark and was now close to the rate of well over one million per month. If the rate continued unchecked the Indian population at the turn of the century might well reach the staggering figure of one billion, he added.

He stressed that what was aimed at was a fundamental psychological change throughout the nation in favour of the small family, he said.

Chinese oil: Will it become the cutting edge of Peking's foreign trade policy as the world steps up efforts to find new and cheaper supply sources?

If China can come in with significant amounts of oil on the world market, what will be its impact on prices?

These and other questions are of concern to many in the western world as speculation about the Chinese oil reserves grows.

There is no great (world) need for Chinese oil at this moment and mainland China's petroleum exports are "unlikely to put significant pressure on OPEC" even by 1985, says John Lichtblau, executive director of the U.S. Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, Inc.

To those who have dealt with him closely for many years — journalists, trade unionists, civil servants, fellow Members of Parliament — Mr. Callaghan's outstanding qualities are honesty and reliability. To a nation facing a difficult economic future, with painful decisions to be made, these are qualities Britons may value more than mere intellectual brilliance.

As Foreign Secretary since Mr. Wilson formed his second Labour government in 1974, Mr. Callaghan has had plenty of international exposure.

He is an Atlanticist more than a Europeanist and had to be convinced of the need for Britain to remain in the European Community (Common Market).

But once renegotiation of the terms for British membership originally agreed to by the Conservatives was completed, he took to the stump in the European referendum campaign a year ago and helped bring about a resounding popular victory for the pro-European forces. In that contest, Mr. Foot, who accepted a government post for the first time in 1974 as Secretary of Employment, took the anti-Common Market side.

Mr. Callaghan's relations with the United States, and particularly with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, have been unusually warm.

The two statesmen talk to each other by transatlantic telephone, without always honoring protocol.

Loudspeakers in the streets blare out short-wave broadcasts by Peking Radio. The same official texts from Peking are then broadcast in the Thai language.

Displayed along the avenues and sometimes stuck on the trunks of tropical palm-trees, many-coloured slogans denounce the former vice-premier and acclaim the appointment of Mr. Hua Kou-feng as the new Premier.

Even the celebration of the water festival at Ching Hung this afternoon bore the imprint of the latest political events.

The Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Thai autonomous prefecture, Tao Huo-tung, gave a political speech attacking Teng Hsiao-ping and honouring Hua Kou-feng.

The speech was delivered, both in Chinese and in Thai, to thousands of people gathered for the traditional annual new year festival celebrated in Thailand, Laos and Burma.

Huge red balloons, soaring into the sky amid rockets and other fireworks, trailed behind them slogans glorifying the Central Communist of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his wise political decisions.

During the dragon boat race on the "Lan Tsan" (Mekong) River, the running commentary on the local Thai population was interrupted at times for political slogans.



FRIENDLY CHAT. — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi (right) is seen conferring with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff after the latter's arrival on an official visit to Libya Friday. (AP wirephoto).

Small Chinese role seen in world oil trade

He discounts the ability of China—despite its rapidly growing oil industry—to push down the world price of oil, set by the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

A recent U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) study shares this view, citing the growth of China's domestic needs as a limiting factor on Peking's potential oil exports.

This estimate contrasts with earlier appraisals that China, with Saudi Arabia in the size of its petroleum exports.

Today, notes Mr. Lichtblau, China exports about 160,000 barrels a day, compared to 7.5 million barrels daily for Saudi Arabia.

At most, in expert opinion, China may be exporting 1 to 1.5 million barrels daily by 1985—far too little to exert downward pressure on oil prices or to cut deeply into OPEC's 85 per cent share of all oil moved to international trade.

The son of a naval petty officer of Irish origin, Mr. Callaghan had to go to work early as a junior tax clerk in order to support his widowed mother. He is the only one of the six candidates to succeed Mr. Wilson who did not attend a university.

He entered Parliament the same year as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Foot—in 1945. Whereas Mr. Foot, charming, cultivated, a splendid orator and perennial dissenter—was a follower of Aneurin Bevan, the gifted controversial symbol of the party's left, Mr. Callaghan placed himself squarely in the centre. He held two junior ministries in the Clement Attlee cabinet, then joined the front bench during Labour's 13 years in opposition.

When Labour returned to power in 1964, Mr. Foot stayed outside the government, while Mr. Callaghan became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Loyal to Prime Minister Wilson, Mr. Callaghan opposed devaluing the pound until overwhelmed by events in 1967. He promptly resigned the chancellorship, and was appointed to another top position, Home Secretary.

Mr. Callaghan's chancellorship is generally regarded as having been a failure. But treasury officials still applaud his skills as a

requirements of routing messages through their respective embassies. Dr. Kissinger is known to look on the bluff Briton as his closest ally in Europe.

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Laos campaigns against "last anti-revolutionaries"

BANGKOK, April 6 (AFP) — Authorities in the Democratic Republic of Laos are carrying out merciless repression of the "last anti-revolutionary elements," and the young people are coming off worst.

The international press has already reported 3,000 arrests since last Friday when the Pathet Lao suddenly decided to consolidate their power by getting even tougher.

Travellers arriving here from Vientiane over the past few days said the "draconian" measures were especially hitting the young people who are used to wearing trendy clothes, long hair and who listen to pop songs which the Pathet Lao revolutionaries, most of whom understand not a word of English or French, completely fail to grasp.

The ironic thing, travellers said, was that these young people who are victims of the recent arrests were less than six months ago the most ardent supporters of the Pathet Lao cause.

They were at the forefront at all the rallies held to welcome the new regime.

Last May it was the young people who brought down the "last American entrenchment" in Indochina by occupying the headquarters of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Vientiane just a few days after having brought about the defeat of the rightists.

"At the beginning they (the Pathet Lao) didn't say anything about our clothes or our hair, but said we'd be much more free after the departure of the imperialists and their lackeys," said a former student of law and administration who took refuge in Thailand recently.

That institute was closed two months ago by the Vientiane authorities who considered that it was a "hot bed of agitation."

Certain observers said the reason the Pathet Lao were taking such strict measures against young people was that "recently the Vientiane authorities noted that among those responsible for grenade attacks on socialist embassies were many youths aged no more than 16."

Observers said most Laotian youths were members of "Young Patriots Associations" or the militia but had never handled arms before. By making them responsible for certain security tasks, the Pathet Lao were hoping to receive more collaboration from them.

With the departure of the Americans, the observers said, money became short and prices soared. These young people, most of them from poor families, did not have enough time to work to earn their own keep because of "endless seminars."

The jobs market has become more restricted with the departure of Chinese and Vietnamese capitalists who "chose freedom" leaving shops, restaurants and other enterprises.

Certain young people whose fathers have been away to the north of the country for 10 months on "re-education" courses have become desperate, seeing the situation of their families getting worse every day.



WAITING FOR TRIAL? — Nobel Prize Winner Dr. Andrei Zakharov and his wife are seen in their Moscow apartment Friday after hearing charges by the Soviet authorities that they had violated the law by striking police officials, and could be brought to trial. The incident took place at the trial of a dissident Crimean Tatar, Mustafa Dzheilyyov, in western Siberia. (AP wirephoto).

Tops them all

Super Kings

Under the Patronage of
H.R.H. Princess Tharwat,
THE BRITISH COUNCIL
presents:
A Concert of Songs by

THE SCHOLARS

one of Britain's leading vocal ensembles,
at the British Council
Saturday, 17th April at 8:00 p.m.
Tickets: 500 fils
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U.S. criticised for non-cooperation in armament, aerospace with Europe

PARIS, Apr. 16, (AFP). — Western countries would face "insurmountable" problems of logistics in the event of war, a leading French arms industry executive affirmed here last night.

Marcel Chassagny, head of the Matra rocket firm, sharply criticised the United States for failing to initiate any genuine cooperation with its western European partners in the fields of armaments and aerospace.

"In 51 years, the United States has purchased only one European arms system", he told a dinner meeting of the French aerospace industry club. He was referring to the British carrier "Jump-Jet".

Mr Chassagny recognised that "the fragmentation" of the European arms and aerospace industry "and the absence of a joint force" did not facilitate cooperation with the Americans.

"There are at present 31 different anti-tank rockets in the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), another 18 are being developed," he said. The consequence of this dispersion was that in the event of a conflict "each country will have to count on itself".

"The... NATO countries have an equipment which would raise insurmountable problems of logistics", he said.

Mr Chassagny called for the creation of a European Arms Agency to promote a standardisation of armaments. He said existing

South Korean artisans imported to South Africa

CAPE TOWN, Apr. 16 (AFP). — The first of 350 South Korean artisans arrive in Cape Town next month to start work on \$135 million expansion of a Calteck refinery near Hlobenbergstrand, north of here, it was learned here today.

The South Koreans would be highly qualified pipe craftsmen and would use at least 12 different alloys each requiring different welding techniques, according to the manager of the project.

He said the importation of South Korean workers would save his company about six million dollars.

U.S. protests EEC trade barriers

CANBERRA, Apr. 16, (AFP). — American Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz Thursday urged Australia and New Zealand to "stand shoulder to shoulder" with the United States in protesting against Common Market trade barriers.

Butz told a press conference in Canberra the barriers were unrealistic and unreasonable.

Butz made his comments after talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Overseas Trade Minister Douglas Anthony and primary industries minister Ian Sinclair.

Butz said the European Economic Community made prices higher than they should be.

He said "they discourage competition. If they had a little price over there based on cost from Australia and the U.S. would expand."

industrial coordination schemes, including the "Eurogroup", were "excessively under American influence."

However, he said he thought the "Independent European Production Group" which met for the first time in Rome several weeks ago, might form the basis of a genuine European cooperation in this domain.

Commenting on the American attitude, the Matra chief denounced what he described as "the lack of fair play on the part of the United States" in regard to landing rights for the Franco-British Concorde supersonic airliner.

Mr Chassagny is President and General Manager of Matra, one of France's leading rocket and aircraft engine makers. At last night's dinner meeting he disclosed that Matra has signed a contract with the U.S. Chrysler group for the development of a new car and joint construction of offshore oil well heads.

39th Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition opens in Canton

HONG KONG, Apr. 16, (AFP). — political slogans celebrating the appointment of Premier Hua Kuo-Feng and the dismissal of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-Ping were prominently displayed in Canton yesterday for the opening of the 39th Chinese Export Commodities Exhibition, the New China News Agency reported today.

Clusters of red balloons over the square in front of the exhibition building trailed huge slogans hailing the communist party central committee resolutions promoting Mr Hua and ousting Mr Teng.

Thousands of businessmen from all over the world attending the month-long Canton Trade Fair will be keenly interested in seeing whether the recent political crisis in China which led to the downfall of Mr Teng has led to any change in China's trade policies.

Mr Teng was notably associated in the view of foreign observers with the policy of importing foreign technology and boosting exports to pay for these imports.

The opening was attended by

Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chai Shu-Fan and Liu Tien-Fu, Vice-Chairman of the Kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

New China News Agency said that foreign guests present included a Philippine financial and economic delegation led by Secretary of Finance Cesar Virata and Detlef Rohwedder, West German Secretary of State of the Economics Ministry.

Japan has this year sent a record number of businessmen to the Canton Spring Fair, according to reports from Tokyo.

About 480 Japanese trading firms are participating. They will be represented by more than 3,000 persons of whom 800 have already arrived in Canton.

The 1976 spring fair is the first to be held since the inception of China's fifth five-year plan in January. The plan is designed to bring about a take-off of the economy enabling China to reach "the front ranks of the world" by the

France plans to reduce dependence on foreign energy supplies

PARIS, Apr. 16, (R). — France today approved a plan for combating fuel crises and reducing the country's dependence on foreign supplies of energy.

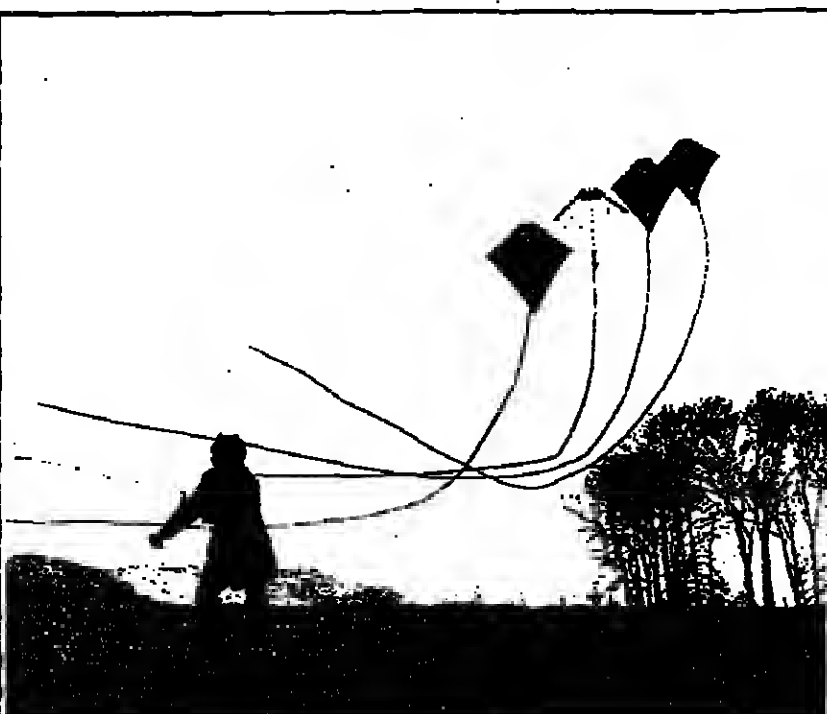
A government communique said the Ministerial Energy Council headed by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing agreed:

— An emergency oil rationing plan for use in times of shortage.

— To build France's first fast-breeder nuclear reactor.

— To investigate geothermal solar energy source among alternative sources of supply.

The President reaffirmed that the main object was to reduce French dependence on foreign energy supplies over the next decade.



GO FLY A KITE. — Swooping, spinning and hovering in the sky in tight formation is Britain's latest aerobatic team... but this is a formation of 'Stunter' kites, the latest revolutionary invention from Britain. Because it has flexible wings the kite needs only a 5 mph breeze — just enough to rustle the tree tops — to send it soaring skywards ready for a breathtaking display of precision aerobatics with its 75 feet tall trailing patterns in the sky. Its inventor, Peter Powell — who took eight years to perfect the secret — can fly up to seven at a time with each kite responding to tugs on its twin control line.

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Stanvac Oil Co. refuses Indonesia's demands

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Apr. 16, (AFP). — Stanvac Oil Company, jointly owned by Exxon and Mobil, announced today it would not pay Indonesia the extra dollar per barrel demanded by Indonesian authorities.

The other major oil company in Indonesia, Caltex, owned by standard Oil of California and Texaco, announced earlier today it would pay the dollar per barrel demanded by Indonesia for oil produced during the first three months of this year.

Indonesian authorities recently wrote to the companies demanding the payment after months of negotiations over increasing Indonesia's share of oil revenues failed to reach any conclusion.

An Exxon spokesman in New York said Stanvac had decided to resume negotiations before agreeing to the Indonesian demand.

end of the century.

Two national conferences, one on agriculture and the other on coal production, were held towards the end of last year in preparation for the start of the new five-year plan.

The conference on agriculture was marked by a hard-hitting speech by the then Security Minister Hua Kuo-Feng, who is China's new Prime Minister. He called for the expulsion of bad elements from managerial positions in agricultural production.

\$3m sabotage damage at Fiat works in Italy

TURIN, ITALY, Apr. 16, (AFP). — Labour unions at the terrorist-hit Fiat car works here today appealed to workers to form anti-sabotage teams in a bid to thwart further terrorist attacks.

Almost 3,000 million lira (over three million dollars, one and a half million pounds) damage has been caused in less than two weeks in arson blazes at the motor corporation's Mirafiori and Rivalta works.

The Metal Workers' Federation called on all workers to maintain "the strictest vigilance within the works" to prevent any fresh sabotage attempt.

The federation in a communique said "the most reactionary and anti workers forces are trying to create a climate of tension to extend the economic and political crisis of the country."

Authorities believe that Wednesday's blaze at the Rivalta works and the Mirafiori sheds two weeks ago were the work of a first time vital sectors of the economy.

French trade deficit increases

PARIS, April 16, (AFP). — France's trade deficit widened to 857 million francs (about \$ 186 million) last month against 242 millions (about \$ 52 million) in February, official figures showed Thursday.

Exports were down by 2.4 per cent to 20,925 million francs in March, while imports, up by 0.4 per cent, remained at a high level, totalling 21,782 million francs on a seasonally adjusted basis, the Foreign Trade Ministry said.

This brought the aggregate deficit for the first quarter of the year to 2,019 million francs (about \$ 439 million).

Ministry sources said the March figures did not reflect any significant change of trends compared with the last months of 1975.

Because of the economic recovery, imports have risen by an aggregate 8.4 per cent in the first quarter compared with the last three months of 1975, and have now attained the levels of mid-1974.

Exports, on the other hand, which began rising later than imports, have increased at a faster pace. The sources said they were up by 9.8 per cent during the first quarter compared with the levels recorded in the last quarter of 1975.

Economic Viewpoint

By Dr. Haitham Hura

Inflation and economic development

In recent years, the term inflation has become very widely mentioned in popular and professional magazines and has occupied much concern of the average person as well as the policymakers and political leaders in both developed and underdeveloped countries.

What is inflation and why has all this attention focused upon it?

Economists usually define inflation as a time of generally persistent rising prices for goods and factors of production; or, by inflation we mean a reduction in the purchasing power of a unit of money. For many years economists have been studying this concept and trying to develop a set of rules (theory) which helps to understand inflationary causes and solutions and predict its incidence and relation with economic development.

Different explanations for inflation have been given from time to time, but two fundamental causes (types) are agreed upon.

One is the so-called demand-pull inflation. This is the classical type of inflation. It takes place when aggregate demand is rising while the available supply of goods is becoming increasingly limited. Goods may be in short supply because resources are fully utilised or because production cannot be increased rapidly enough to meet the growing demand.

As a result, the general level of prices begins to rise in response to a situation sometimes described as "too much money chasing too few goods."

The second type is called cost-push inflation. This type occurs when prices increase because factor payments to one or more groups of resource owners rise faster than productivity; for example, when workers manage to force wage increase in excess of productivity gains. This raises the unit cost of production, and exerts pressure on sellers to increase prices in order to maintain profit margins.

Most underdeveloped countries have experienced inflation during recent decades. In some cases, the inflation seems to have been justified as a lubricant to economic growth. In others, it appears that rampant inflation has disrupted the economy and retarded economic development. This whole experience has given rise to a considerable controversy

about the relationship between inflation and economic growth.

Advocates of inflation as a stimulant to economic growth sometimes cast their net in terms of "forced saving." It is the plea of a society will not voluntarily enough to finance economic development they can be "forced" to do so through inflationary process which creates a gap between increases in money incomes and real incomes. If resources are mobilised in the form of voluntary savings (savings), prices will rise. The rise in the standard of living will then be slower the rise in money income. It is obvious the group of people who suffer most inflation are those with relatively fixed incomes, such as teachers, scientists and servants.

The determination of the net gain from inflation would be easier if we had clear relationship between the degree of inflation and the rate of economic growth. Unfortunately, no such uniformity appears.

A study of Latin American experience with inflation provides examples of ever conceivable combination: monetary stability; high rates of growth; monetary stability; stagnation; inflation with rapid growth inflation with stagnation.

However, economists' experience suggest that there is for any country at any time "optimal" pattern of inflation. It may be that the structural change in production required for economic growth is more brought about when wages and prices are used to encourage a transfer of resources from the traditional sector to the new sector.

On the other hand, once inflation taken place at such a pace and for such a period as to be built into the expectations of entrepreneurs, further inflation tends to aggravate the tendency already existing in underdeveloped countries.

Investors tend to prefer quick profit trading and speculation to long-run investment in productive enterprises, and when happens, inflation becomes a deterrent to their economic growth.

India, Egypt, Yugoslavia to promote economic relations

BELGRADE, Apr. 16, (R). — Economy Ministers of India, Egypt and Yugoslavia will meet in U.K. sterling: 614.0; U.S. dollar: 330.8; Swiss franc: 71.1; German mark: 130.8; Yugoslav dinar: 131.3; Saudi Riyal: 83.1; Egyptian pound: 453.0; Lebanese pound: 127.7; U.A.E. dirham: 83.2.

Economic cooperation between the three countries is based on an agreement signed in 1967.

Japan extends \$2,000m loan to Iraq

TOKYO, Apr. 16, (AFP). — The Japanese government Thursday decided to grant Iraq an additional loan of \$ 1,000 million, in compliance with an Iraqi request to Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto.

This will bring to \$ 2,000 million the total amount of economic cooperation that Japan had promised to Iraq in 1974 for six projects, including fertilizer, petrochemical and thermal electric power plants.

After making the necessary adjustments with the Iraqi side on the terms of the loan, Mr Komoto and Iraqi Minister of Industry Jazrawi, who is visiting Japan at the end of this month, will sign the loan contract.

Iraq, with Saudi Arabia and Iran, is a powerful oil-producing country and there is also the advantage of being able to obtain crude oil from that country without the intermediary of a major international oil corporation.

The Japanese government plans to dispatch today officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and Foreign Ministry to make final arrangements for the loan.

In the agreement reached in August 1974, Iraq was to supply Japan with 90 million tons of crude oil during the next 10 years in return for the \$ 1,000 million loan.

Because of the high costs of construction, Iraq asked Mr Komoto who visited Iraq in January this year to raise the amount of loan from \$ 1,000 million to \$ 2,000 million Mr Komoto promised to attend to the matter when he returned to Tokyo.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of business day yesterday. Figures denote buying and selling rates in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar	330.8
U.K. sterling	614.0
Swiss franc	71.1
German mark	130.8
Yugoslav dinar	131.3
Saudi Riyal	83.1
Egyptian pound	453.0
Lebanese pound	127.7
U.A.E. dirham	83.2

ADB annual meeting to be in Jakarta

OTTAWA, Apr. 16, (R). — Revenue Minister Bud Cullen will lead the Canadian delegation to the annual meeting of the Development Bank ADB in Jakarta, Indonesia on April 22. Finance Department announced today.

A department release said Cullen will complete arrangements for provision of Canadian resources to the bank and its lending arm, the Development Fund.

The bank makes development loans to member countries.



SUPER SLURPER. — A substance that absorbs up to 2,000 times its weight of liquid has been developed by U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists in Peoria, Illinois. Called super slurper, the material is half vegetable starch and half acrylonitrile, a polymer manmade from petroleum chemicals. Among its applications are in surgical pads and diapers, fire fighting, and easier handling of sewage sludge, mud and industrial and animal wastes. At left, an experimenter shows its use also in increasing water retention of soil. A pot of sand holds only 50 of 400 grams of water poured into it, while a 500-to-1 mixture of sand and super slurper in the other pot holds all 400 grams. A flake of the new material at right swells to a chunk that is over 99 per cent water and resembles a soft, rubbery ice cube that is not cold. Super slurper is also produced in powder, film and mat form.



UNDERWATER DIVER TRANSPORT. — The Aquadive — an underwater diver transport vehicle in shape to a toboggan — has been designed to carry divers and their equipment to the sea and back. The machine is propelled by an electric motor powered by two or four batteries and duration underwater of up to 2½ hours. A special safety cut-out has been installed on the motor is operated by a magnetic switch, activated by a small magnet attached to a cord round the neck.

Quemoy, the island fortress, keeps the war alive



Quemoy farmer tends soil that is dear to both sides.

TAIPEI, TAIWAN (CSM). — to withstand attack for up to a year. He claims that the military garrison would fight to the last man.

Such is life on this Nationalist Chinese stronghold just one mile from its closest point from territory controlled by mainland China. The Communist-held islands nearest to Quemoy are easily visible to the naked eye, and the movements of persons across the water can be observed through a telescope.

Quemoy has been in and out of the public eye since mid-1949 when the Nationalists under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, fleeing before a Communist advance they could not stop, occupied it. By that time, the island's population was 61,000.

At all times soldiers stand guard, ready to shoot down intruders. All military facilities are camouflaged, and authorities here refuse to comment on the number of troops stationed on the island, saying they can be seen everywhere. Servers think the military population at least equals the civilian population. There are 61,000 civilians on the island, says a spokesman for the island's defense command, has enough supplies and ammunition to last for a long time.

Hand-painted pottery is one of Quemoy's main products.

In addition to the shelling, both sides blare propaganda at each other for more than 12 hours a day through loudspeakers. And, as part of their campaign of psychological warfare, the Nationalists send propaganda balloons to the mainland assuring those on the Communist side of the "imminent return" of the Nationalist government and urging them to rise up in rebellion against their Communist masters.

Amid the propaganda barrage and the military preparedness, meanwhile, the civilian population of Quemoy supports itself mainly by farming and fishing. Its principal industries are pottery and winemaking.

The main importance of the offshore islands may be that they serve as living proof of the Chinese civil war. If the Nationalists did not control these islands and could claim only Taiwan, more

than 100 miles away, as their base, observer say, it would be much more difficult for either side to convince its people of a real military danger from the other.

The Nationalists regard Quemoy and Matsu as part of Fukien Province, the rest of which is on the mainland in southeastern China. These observers say that the Nationalists seem to think their claim to being the government of all China is strengthened by their control of at least part of one other province besides Taiwan.

They sometimes refer to Taiwan as the "Taiwan area" to show that they regard it as only a part of their territory. The offshore islands are under the jurisdiction of the military, but a provincial government also exercises some limited powers over them.

Strategically, the Nationalists see Quemoy as preventing the Communists from easy access to the Taiwan Straits. Should Quemoy and Matsu fall into Peking's hands, the Nationalists say they would have to spend huge sums of money to build a strong navy.

Skeptics note that the mainland forces could attack Taiwan from Shanghai in the north or from Canton in the south. But it is true that the task would be much easier if the Nationalists did not control the two offshore islands.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — In the wake of widespread admissions of improper business payments at home and abroad, a growing number of U.S. firms are adopting corporate codes of conduct.

Gulf Oil Corporation's "statement of business principles" was issued in late February after the ouster of former board chairman Bob R. Dorsey following disclosures of numerous political payments by the firm.

New board chairman Jerry McAfee wrote employees that "recent events have made it desirable to reaffirm clearly and concisely the guidelines which are expected to govern" Gulf employees' corporate conduct worldwide. Gulf's four guidelines take only 23 lines on a single type-written page.

A more elaborate 10-page corporate code was issued late in 1974 by Caterpillar Tractor Company. Its purpose, the firm's

board chairman said, was for "guiding us in a broad and ethical sense in all our business activities." Copies of the illustrated soft-cover booklets were sent to 13,000 management and supervisory employees worldwide.

At Pitney-Bowes, Inc., initial research for a code of conduct has been completed and a drafting task force has been selected to write guidelines. Board Chairman Fred T. Allen says the guidelines are to reassure employees "that they are not naive and that we have not changed our corporate standards."

Government officials' actions and statements have provided considerable encouragement for the code-adopting trend.

President Ford announced last weekend that he would appoint

U.S. corporations look to their conduct

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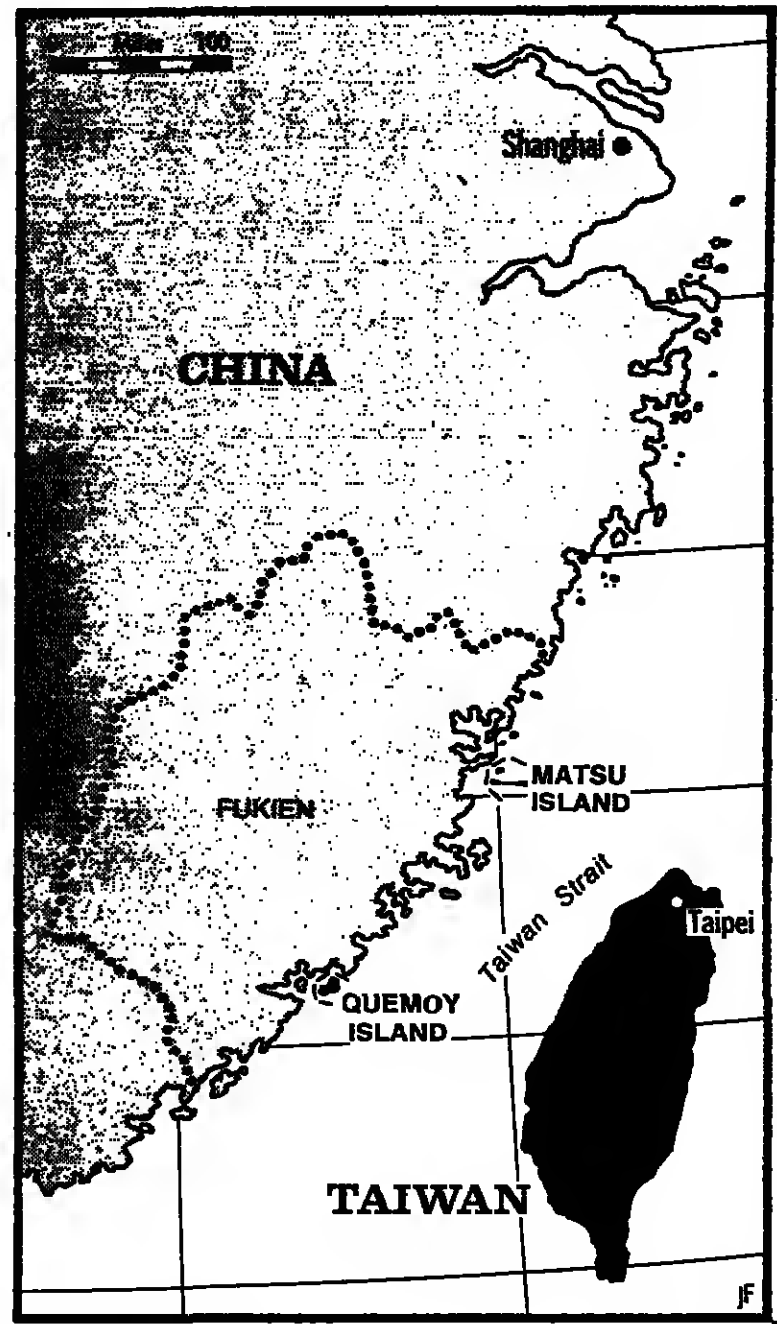
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ELEMENTS OF GLOBAL BUSINESS CONDUCT FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN INDIVIDUAL COMPANY STATEMENTS

Guidelines for International Investment

ICC

A CODE OF WORLDWIDE BUSINESS CONDUCT

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

Corporate codes of conduct — proliferating.

a cabinet-level commission to study bribery by U.S. firms doing business abroad. He noted that the complex problem of multinational corporations' conduct "may have to resolve itself around some international code of conduct."

A voluntary code of conduct to which all U.S. firms subscribe has been urged by Securities and Exchange Commission member A. A. Sommer Jr. He observes that such voluntary action may "forestall many demands for more aggressive governmental action."

SEC Chairman Roderick M. Hills says he expects more than 100 U.S. firms to admit making questionable or illegal payments when the current round of disclosures ends. To date, some 80 firms have "voluntarily or involuntarily" admitted making such payments, he reckons.

Corporate codes of conduct are not viewed by all observers as a viable solution to illegal or improper action by business.

"I somehow rebel" against the idea of a code of conduct—I have doubts about the practicability of such plans, says John McCoy, a New York lawyer who headed a study of illegal payments by Gulf Oil.

The United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations also says that while he supports a code of conduct for his company, guidelines which are expected to reflect concerns of less-developed majority of U.S. or foreign firms countries which dominate the organization.

Tonight's TV Features

MOVIE OF THE WEEK

GIRL ON THE LATE LATE SHOW

A television producer searches for a famous television star to interview her. During his search he discovers many mysteries and his life is even threatened.

VARIETY PROGRAMME

EUROVISION SONG CONTEST 1976

The annual Eurovision song contest which took place in the Hague Holland on April 3.

Where to lunch and dine Today

CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

STEAKHOUSE

— Firas Wings

Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel. 38369 Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 3 to 6 p.m.

Television	
Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
8.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.10 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Arabic series	8.30 Dirty Sally
8.00 News in Arabic	9.10 Variety programme
Channel 3:	10.00 News in English
7.30 Family programme	10.15 Movie of the week (on both channels)
8.30 Arabic series	
9.15 Reportage	

Radio	
(On 856 KHZ):	
7.00 Breakfast show	
7.30 News Bulletin	
7.45 Morning melodies	
8.00 Sign off	
8.45 Once upon a time	
9.00 Listeners choice	
12.00 Pop session (part I)	
13.00 News Summary	
13.03 Pop session (part II)	
14.00 News Bulletin	
14.10 Radio magazine	
14.30 Melody time	
15.00 Concert hour	
16.00 Old favourites	
16.30 Easy listening	
17.00 Pop session (part 3)	
18.00 News Summary	
18.05 Listeners choice	
18.30 Varieties	
19.00 News Bulletin	
19.10 Songs	
19.30 Sign off	

Market Prices	
Almond (Syrian): 120-200	Orange: 70-120
Almond (local): 160-240	Onions (green): 100-160
Almond (dry): 100-120	Onions (dry): 100-140
Apples (golden): 140-180	Potatoes (imported): 80-100
Apples (starken): 120-210	Potatoes (local): 80-110
Apples (double red): 220-280	Peas: 130-190
Bananas: 150-180	Spinach: 120-180
Bell pepper: 200-300	Tangerines: 60-110
Cabbage: 30-50	Tomatoes: 90-140
Cauliflower: 90-120	
Carrots (yellow): 40-60	
Cucumbers (small): 160-220	
Cucumbers (large): 90-120	
Eggplant (small): 100-150	
Eggplant (large): 90-140	
Grape leaves: 300-400	
Grape fruit: 60-80	
Green beans: 180-240	
Garlic (green): 70-90	
Hot pepper: 350-450	
Lemon: 80-130	
Lettuce (small): 30-50	
Lettuce (large): 50-80	
Horse beans: 50-80	
Marrow (small): 100-140	
Marrow (large): 50-90	

Tonight's Emergencies	
Doctors:	
Dr. Said A. Rashid: 31808	
Dr. Hatim Mustafa: 76878	
Pharmacies:	
Al Ejla: 72068	
Al Salam: 36730	
Al Jameel: 37291	
Palestine: 25216	
Taxis:	
Al Neel: 44433	
Tary: 23024	
Al Shaheed: 21091	
Al Urdon: 23050	
Al Quds: 39655	

Amman Airport

Arrivals:	
7.15 Kuwait	19.50 London (BA)
8.20 Muscat, Doha	Departures:
8.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi	7.15 Beirut
8.45 Karachi, Dubai	8.00 Aqaba
8.50 Teheran	8.45 Beirut (MEA)
9.25 Dhahran, Baghdad	10.00 Cairo
9.40 Aqaba	11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam
9.50 Beirut	11.30 Cairo (EA)
10.30 Cairo (EA)	11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
13.15 Kuwait (KAC)	12.00 London
16.30 Cairo	12.30 Paris
17.20 Frankfurt	14.00 Kuwait (KAC)
18.30 Beirut (MEA)	18.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai

